

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1853.

For a full and complete list of the contents of this paper, see the first page of the first issue of the year. The price of the paper is five cents per copy, and it is sold by all the news-vendors in the city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and it is necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Board of Aldermen did not business last night beyond the passing of resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Vice-President. The resolutions are to be forwarded to Mr. King's relatives.

The latest advices from Rio Grande state, that the U. S. Marshall has arrested Carraval, and confined him under a strong guard in Fort Brown.

The increase of the British Royal family by a son, which took place on the 7th inst., does not seem to have excited an excessive enthusiasm among the loyal subjects of her Majesty. Much more attention is paid to the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for transforming and reducing a part of the national debt.

It seems, however, that while diminishing the interest, the scheme allows of an increase of the principal of the debt, and this feature is loudly objected to. We judge that it will have to be modified, or Mr. Gladstone, if not the Government with him, will suffer a defeat. Disraeli will oppose the plan with all the force and bitterness he is master of.

Mrs. Stowe's expected arrival is spoken of in many of the English journals as a matter of great interest, and the fact that a slight indisposition delayed for a few days her sailing from this country affords the occasion for a flood of anxiety and sympathy. In France there is no news. From Holland we hear of active Protestant opposition to the reestablishment of the Catholic hierarchy, which has been agreed on between the Pope and the Government. The Pope has borrowed twenty million francs of Rothschild. Several military exercises have taken place in Hungary. There is nothing very definite from Constantinople, but it looks as though Mr. Nicholoff would have everything his own way. The Cotton market remains unchanged, and Breadstuffs have fallen off.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.
A meeting of the People's College Association was held yesterday in Brooklyn, and another and fuller last evening, wherein the idea of Education based on and supported by Labor was very fully considered, and steps taken toward its practical realization. 'The People's College' having been chartered by our Legislature at its late Session, its Trustees and other friends will hold a meeting at Owego, Tioga Co., on Wednesday, May 25th, when measures will doubtless be matured and adopted, looking to an immediate and effective appeal to the whole People of our State for the means of establishing the College. Our experience has not tended to make us sanguine with regard to the success of appeals to public liberality in favor of reforms not yet popular; yet we do hope to see the People's College endowed and established within two or three years at furthest.

For not only is this College needed, but the need of it begins to be very generally felt. With at least a dozen Collegiate institutions and several scores of less pretentious Seminars in our State, we know not where within her borders a youth could apply for the instruction needed to qualify him for a thoroughly scientific, skillful, successful Farmer or Artisan. A little Chemistry and less Geology comprehend nearly all that is taught in our Seminars tending directly to fit the pupil for usefulness and eminent efficiency in any field of Productive Labor. European Nations far less extensive, powerful and enlightened than ours have their Schools of Mines, their Polytechnic Institutes, &c., but we have nothing of the sort, or as nearly nothing as any thing can be. Agricultural Schools are in successful progress in Great Britain, in Ireland, and other parts of Europe; we spend more money in Agricultural displays than all the world beside, and devote less to the inculcation and diffusion of the Natural Sciences which lie at the base of all improvement in cultivation. We have some able men usefully employed in evolving and disseminating the truths of Agricultural Chemistry; but have we any one to be compared with Liebig? What contributions have we made to Agricultural Literature fit to stand beside Stephens' "Book of the Farm" or the writings of Prof. Johnston? And is it not high time that we should begin to repay some portion of the heavy debt we owe to Europe for hints to the variety of the richness of her Mineral Wealth. Of Iron, Coal, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Manganese, &c., we have a profusion on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to which California, Utah and Oregon are adding an abundance of Gold, Silver and Mercury. In no country was there ever so rapid and vast a development of Mineral industry as in this wilderness; yet we rush into the new enterprises, as they are successively presented, with an amazing disproportion of zeal to knowledge, and of course too often fall disastrously where Science only was needed to insure success. And, while our own youth are kept in ignorance, this country has for some years been the paradise of all the foreign quacks and Dousterswicks whose pretensions here are in inverse ratio to their achievements in their native lands. More money has within five years been wasted among us in unskillful mining alone than would have sufficed to establish here an effective School of Mines and graduate therefrom five hundred well instructed pupils.

We must and will have a Practical College. Let those who choose persist in digging Hebrew roots and construing Greek tragedies; we need and must have a College wherein our Youth may be trained into and not out of Productive Industry; and where the Farmer, the Artisan, the Engineer, may send his son in well grounded confidence that the education there imparted will qualify him for a better farmer, artisan or engineer than he otherwise could be. Such we hope to see grow out of the effort for a People's College, and we hope that, when the requisite appeal to the liberality of our citizens is made, it will be generously responded to.

OFFICE BEGGING.

It is a significant commentary on the alleged universal prosperity of the country, that there were never so many men in pursuit of office. If industry and commerce are really in so thriving and sound a state, how happens it that such unprecedented swarms have just been gathered at Washington to bore, intrigue, crawl, fawn and lie their way into public employment? If there were genuine prosperity, and if the mass of citizens were indeed gaining in independence of position and competence of fortune, one would naturally expect to see fewer, and not more of them, applying for places under Government. For, aside from the comparatively small number of posts which may fairly appeal to an honorable ambition, as requiring uncommon ability, and conferring uncommon honor, there is nothing in these places to tempt a man of decent self-esteem, who can take care of himself in any respectable manner. It is only by supposing the present to be a season of unreal and fictitious prosperity—a season of speculation, gambling, and unreasoned, that the vast number of those who seek the short-lived and generally moderate incomes of clerkships, postmasterships, and custom-house places ceases to excite surprise. In such a season, the instinct of the coming storm impels thousands who would otherwise continue in the useful and independent pursuits of private life, to take shelter behind the Treasury. It is a pity to see such a phalanx of confused ineptitude—such crowds of mortals in human form, who

declare that they are unable to take care of themselves, and who beg and flatter, and descend to every depth of meanness, in order to get taken care of by the Government. What is admirable in a man, is that he should be competent, not only to provide for his own existence, but to do a great deal more, to occupy a full place in Society, and leave the world richer, and the community better and more powerful for his passage through it. And the best indication of a good state of affairs is, that every sane and healthy individual, whatever his talents or station, should find occupation that will enable him to maintain his own self-respect, and the honest sense of being a man by himself, and not a mere appendage to somebody, or something else.

Such an office-begging exhibition as that held up before the world since the Fourth of March lessens the impartial observer's respect for human nature just as it is lessened by any other form of degradation. That shameful throng of clients and petitioners overflowing the streets of the Federal metropolis, hailing the private doors of men in power, badgering the life out of Presidents and Secretaries, are a disgrace to the Republic, and the living symptom of a great social malady. Nor do they form the only unhappy indication. The Executive Government itself spends days, weeks and months for the behoof of the greedy swarms of place-hunters. The Cabinet gives days and nights, not to the public welfare, not to the preparation of a great system of American policy, but to the distribution of these miserable spoils. The President and his constitutional advisers become office-brokers on the grand scale, and portion out tide-water-ports and ten-dollar-post-offices as though that were the chief end and aim of the Administration. The needs of the country must be postponed till the whole army of partisans are billeted upon the public and their disputes as to the common booty are put aside. What a bitter satire on the working of free institutions! What a perversion of the noble ideas and purposes which wrought upon the foundation of the Republic!

Among the vast array of office-beggars, there are some who command our sympathy, and to them we address a word of friendly warning and entreaty. We refer to young men who have met with some temporary misfortune, or suffer from some unexpected embarrassment, and who only seek places as a means of relief for the time being, while they are looking around for better occupation. Let such beware of that relief. They had better avoid than embrace it. It is seductive and weakening. They get to rely on it, instead of relying on themselves. The effort to make their own way in the paths of independent usefulness is longer and longer postponed. The habit of receiving a public salary becomes fixed; honorable ambition is put to sleep; and finally the four years has passed, and the tenant of office is turned out, a great deal worse off than if the place had been denied him at the start. Certainly, worse off than if he denied himself the weakness of asking for it.

In short, the man who, in this country of party changes and rotation, pursues office as a means of support, when he can get support in any other honest way, is a fool. Even when it involves no deluding considerations of partisan adherence, there is something precarious and dependent about it which no one can credibly desire. Better feed on black bread and hoe potatoes for a living, than owe it to success in the scramble to get taken under official guardianship. Keep away from the corrupting and unmanly sphere of those who seek for public maintenance! Preserve intact your own integrity, and right of self-reliance, and hope for a sounder state of the country and of public sentiment, when the better practice of offices seeking the best men to discharge their duties, shall succeed the existing rush after the best offices, like the scramble of beggars for coin flung at random into the mud, than to any more dignified spectacle.

A THIRTY BUSINESS.

We often receive letters from young friends, asking advice as to the best business to which they can turn their hands—and they generally mean by the best that in which they can make most money. These letters usually remain unanswered, through diffidence, disqualification or preoccupation on our part; for we always have abundance of work and never had much facility for nosing out short cuts to wealth. Yet we are moved by some statistics now before us to give our inquiring friends generally the benefit of a hint, namely—If you want to make money rapidly, and are not scrupulous as to the ways and means, get yourself elected an Alderman. We know no other business that pays half so well. For example:

It is a matter of the widest notoriety that the members of our present Board were not, taken as a body, esteemed a thirty set prior to their assumption of Municipal trust. Some of them were decently well-to-do; others just contented to touch and go; while another and sordid section lived on credit, and had amazing little of it. And now, though they have not been over two years in office on an average, they own more houses, lands, stocks, and other disposable than almost any other forty men who have been grouped together since the days of Al Bala.

For instance, in the new "Central Bank" of our city (a very good and strong Bank it is, we understand, managed in chief by our late City Controller, Joseph R. Taylor, Esq.) there are (or lately were) filed as stockholders, the following civil notables—viz:

Edmund Griffin, Ald. 1st Ward.....	500 shares.
Budley Halsey, Ald. 1st Ward.....	100
Wm. W. Stewart, Ald. 11th Ward.....	100
S. R. Malbach, Asst. Ald. 11th Ward.....	30
J. G. Oakley, Ald. 11th Ward.....	50
Warren Chapman, Ald. 11th Ward.....	200
Wm. A. Tweed, Ald. 11th Ward.....	200
Rich. T. Compton, Ald. 11th Ward.....	50
C. H. King, Asst. Ald. 11th Ward.....	50
H. M. Wells, Asst. Ald. 11th Ward.....	50
Wm. J. Wisley, Ald. 11th Ward.....	40
Wm. A. Smith, Ald. 11th Ward.....	100
James M. Bond, Ald. 11th Ward.....	100
Wm. H. Cornell, Ald. 11th Ward.....	300

Total, amongst..... 1,740 shares.

For all which, we doubt not, good money was paid in full, and we presume the investments were all made in good faith, and in a safe, business-like manner. As to how the money was earned by those investing it, there will naturally be diverse opinions; but we presume that some of them came by honestly, and some received it by overwork as Aldermen. Whoever is anxious for a better guess as to which is money, can easily ascertain what the Aldermen took any money into their Municipal purses. These will be found considerably fewer than those who are now waging it out.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF TURKEY IN EUROPE?

We have seen how the obstinate ignorance, the time-hallowed routine, the hereditary mental drowsiness of European statesmen, shrinks from the very attempt to answer this question. Aberdeen and Palmerston, Metternich and Guizot, not to mention their republican and constitutional substitutes of 1848 to 1852—who will ever be named—all despair of a solution.

And all the while Russia advances step by step, slowly, but irresistibly, towards Constantinople, in spite of all the diplomatic notes, plots and manoeuvres of France and England.

New steady advance of Russia, admitted by all parties, in all countries of Europe, has never been explained by official statesmen. They see the effect, they see even the ultimate consequence, and yet the cause is hidden from them, although nothing is more simple.

The great motive power which speeds Russia on towards Constantinople, is nothing but the very device, designed to keep her away from it; the hollow, the never-inferred truth of the status quo.

What is this status quo? For the Christian subjects of the Porte, it means simply the maintenance for ever and a day, of Turkish oppression over them. As long as they are oppressed by Turkish rule, the head of the Greek Church, the ruler of sixty millions of Greek Christians, he is in other respects what he may, is their natural liberator and protector. Thus it is, that ten millions of Greek Christians in European Turkey, are forced to appeal to Russia aid, by that very diplomatic scheme, invented in order to prevent Russian encroachments.

Look at the facts as history records them. Even before the reign of Catherine II. Russia never omitted an opportunity of obtaining favorable conditions for

Moldavia and Wallachia. These stipulations, at last, were carried to such a length in the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) that the above-named principalities are now more subject to Russia than to Turkey. When, in 1804, the Serbian revolution broke out, Russia took the rebel Rayas at once under her protection, and in two treaties, after having supported them in two wars, guaranteed the internal independence of their country. When the Greeks revolted, who decided the contest? Not the plots and rebellions of Ali Pacha of Janina, nor the battle of Navarino, nor the French army in the Morea, nor the conferences and protocols of London, but the march of Dichtel's Russians across the Balkan into the valley of the Maritza. And while Russia thus fearlessly set about the dismemberment of Turkey, western diplomatists continued to guarantee and to hold up as sacred the status quo and the inviolability of the Ottoman territory!

So long as the tradition of the upholding, at any price, of the status quo and the independence of Turkey in her present state is the ruling maxim of Western diplomacy, so long will Russia be considered, by nine tenths of the population of Turkey in Europe, their only support, their liberator, their Messiah.

Now, suppose for a moment that Turkish rule in the Græco-Slavonian peninsula were got rid of; that a government more suitable to the wants of the people existed: what then would be the position of Russia? The fact is notorious, that in every one of the States which have sprung up upon Turkish soil and acquired either total or partial independence, a powerful anti-Russian party has formed itself. If that be the case at a time when Russian support is their only safeguard against Turkish oppression, what, then, are we to expect, as soon as the fear of Turkish oppression shall have vanished?

But to remove Turkish authority beyond the Bosphorus: to emancipate the various creeds and nationalities which populate the peninsula; to open the door to the schemes and machinations, the conflicting desires and interests of all the great powers of Europe—why is not this provoking universal war? Thus asks diplomatic cowardice and routine.

Of course, it is not expected that the Palmerstons, the Aberdeens, the Clarendons, the Continental Foreign Secretaries, will do such a thing. They cannot look at it without shuddering. But whosever has, in the study of history, learned to admire the eternal mutations of human affairs in which nothing is stable but instability, nothing constant but change: whosever has followed up that stern march of history whose wheels pass relentlessly over the remains of empires, crushing entire generations, without holding them worthy even of a look of pity: whosever, in short, has had his eyes open to the fact that there was never a demagogic appeal or insurgent proclamation, as revolutionary as the plain and simple records of the history of mankind: who ever knows how to appreciate the eminently revolutionary character of the present age, when steam and wind, electricity and the printing press, artillery and gold discoveries coöperate to produce more changes and revolutions in a year than were ever before brought about in a century, will certainly not shrink from facing a historical question, because of the consideration that its proper settlement may bring about a European war.

No, diplomacy, Government according to the old fashion will never solve the difficulty. The solution of the Turkish problem is reserved with that of other great problems, to the European Revolution. And there is no presumption in assigning this apparently remote question to the lawful domain of that great movement. The revolutionary landmarks have been steadily advancing ever since 1789. The last revolutionary outposts were Warsaw, Debreczin, Bucharest; the advanced posts of the next revolution must be Petersburg and Constantinople. They are the two vulnerable points where the Russian anti-revolutionary colossus must be attacked.

It would be a mere effort of fancy to give a detailed scheme as to how the Turkish territory in Europe might be partitioned out. Twenty such schemes could be invented, every one as plausible as the other. What we have to do is, not to draw up fanciful programmes but to seek general conclusions from indisputable facts. And from this point of view the question presents a double aspect.

Firstly, then, it is an undeniable reality that the peninsula, commonly called Turkey in Europe, forms the natural inheritance of the South-Slavonian race. That race furnishes seven millions out of twelve of its inhabitants. It has been in possession of the soil for two hundred years. Its competitors—if we except a sparse population which has adopted the Greek language, although in reality of Slavonic descent—are Turkish or Arian barbarians, who have long since been convicted of the most inveterate opposition to all progress. The South-Slavonians, on the contrary, are, in the inland districts of the country, the exclusive representatives of civilization. They do not yet form a nation, but they have a powerful and comparatively enlightened nucleus of nationality in Servia. The Servians have a history, a literature of their own. They owe their present internal independence to an eleven years' struggle, carried on valiantly against superior numbers. They have, for the last twenty years, grown rapidly in culture and the means of civilization. They are looked upon by the Christians of Bulgaria, Thrace, Macedonia and Bosnia as the center, around which, in their future efforts for independence and nationality, all of them must rally. In fact, it may be said that, the more Servia and Servian nationality has consolidated itself, the more has the direct influence of Russia on the Turkish Slavonians been thrown into the background; for Servia, in order to maintain its distinct position as a Christian State, has been obliged to borrow from the West of Europe its political institutions, its schools, its scientific knowledge, its industrial appliances; and thus is explained the anomaly, that, in spite of Russian protection, Servia, ever since her emancipation, has formed a constitutional monarchy.

Whatever may be the bonds which consanguinity and common religious belief may draw between the Russian and the Turkish Slavonians, their interests will be decidedly opposite from the day the latter are emancipated. The commercial necessities arising from the geographical position of the two countries explain this. Russia, a compact inland country, is essentially a country of predominant agricultural, and perhaps, one day, manufacturing production. The Græco-Slavonian peninsula, small in extent, comparatively, with an enormous extent of shore on three seas, one of which it commands, is now essentially a country of commercial transit, though with the best capacities for independent production. Russia is monopolizing, South Slavonia is expansive. They are, besides, competitors in Central Asia; but while Russia has every interest to exclude all but her own produce, South Slavonia has, even now, every interest to introduce into the Eastern markets the produce of Western Europe. How, then, is it possible for the two nations to agree? In fact, the Turkish Slavonians and Greeks have, even now, far more interests in common with Western Europe than with Russia. And as soon as the line of railway, which now extends from Ostende, Havre and Hamburg to Peshawar, shall have been continued to Belgrade and Constantinople, (which is now under consideration), the influence of Western civilization and Western trade will become permanent in the South-east of Europe.

Again: The Turkish Slavonians especially suffer by their subjection to a Mussulman class of military occupants whom they have to support. These military occupants unite in themselves all public functions, military, civil and judicial. Now what is the Russian system of government, wherever it is not mixed up with feudal institutions, but a military organization, in which the civil and judicial hierarchy are organized in a military man-

ner, and where the people have to pay for the whole? Whoever thinks that such a system can have a charm for the South Slavonians, may study the history of Servia since 1804. Kara George, the founder of Serbian independence, was abandoned by the people, and Milosh Obrenovitch, the restorer of that independence, was nominally turned out of the country, because they attempted to introduce the Russian autocratic system, accompanied with its concomitant corruption, half-military bureaucracy and pasha-like extortion.

Here then is the simple and final solution of the question. History and the facts of the present day alike point to the erection of a free and independent Christian State on the ruins of the Moslem Empire in Europe. The next effort of the Revolution can hardly fail to render such an event necessary, for it can hardly fail to inaugurate the long-maturing conflict between Russian Absolutism and European Democracy. In that conflict England must bear a part, in whatever hands her Government may for the moment happen to be placed. She can never allow Russia to obtain possession of Constantinople. She must then, take sides with the enemies of the Czar and favor the construction of an independent Slavonian Government in the place of the effete and overthrown Sublime Porte. For the present, the duty of those who would forward the popular cause in Europe is to lend all possible aid to the development of industry, education, obedience to law, and the instinct of freedom and independence in the Christian dependencies of Turkey. The future peace and progress of the world are concerned in it. If there is to be a harvest, too much care cannot be given to the preparation of the soil and the sowing of the seed.

MAINE.—Since the Legislature of Maine adjourned, the enemies of Liquor Prohibition have circulated a report that the improved Liquor Law just enacted is "too stringent," "will cause a reaction," "can't be enforced," &c. We advise those who are inclined to listen to this song to remember that just such reports were circulated a year ago, especially after Neal Dow's defeat; and that this very Legislature was claimed on its election as hostile to the law of Prohibition. Again, when Gov. Hubbard was defeated, a shout of triumph was sent up by the Liquor folks—but to what purpose? The House thus chosen stood (counting abettors) 106 for to 45 against, and the Senate 21 for to 10 against the new act increasing the stringency of the original act. Had a question been taken on the repeal of that act, the majority against repeal would have been still more overwhelming. And Gov. Crosby, whose election the Liquor men cheered, promptly signed the amended act. Then let the false prophets prophesy—who cares?

Some weeks since Prince Paul, of Wirtemberg, having returned from his third scientific exploration of our Western territories, in the course of which he added largely to his collections in Botany, Zoology and Mineralogy, sailed from this port on his way to the Straits of Magellan and Patagonia, for the purpose of exploring the extremity of the South-American Continent. The undertaking is a bold one, but the Prince is as much a man of courage, invention and endurance as he is a savan, and if any one can accomplish the task he has undertaken, it is himself. The great dangers to be apprehended are from the savages and want of food, and against both these the adventurous traveler goes well provided as possible. One of the questions we may expect to have settled by the party is, whether the precious metals abound in the mountains of that inhospitable region. Nothing is more likely than that it will turn out another El Dorado, and add its quota to the golden flood that is pouring upon the world. Of course, if the Prince finds valuable mines there he will have the right to take possession of a reasonable proportion of the same, for his own working, after which the rest must be thrown open to the use of mankind at large, like those of California and Australia. It would add a new feature to the revolutions of this revolutionary century if Patagonia should rise into importance, become a German colony, and suddenly come to wield a mighty power in the balance of commerce and industry. Such a thing may very easily happen, but meanwhile let us wait in patience for the report of the Princely explorer.

THE NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD has just elected a new Board of Directors, and, as we understand, is doing an extensive business in the forwarding line. It is said that since the 1st of January, 1853, no less than sixty-five passengers have been transported over this branch of the road, and that thirteen thousand passengers for the North in one train last week. We see it stated that the business of this road is confined exclusively to the passenger traffic, that the trains are all "Express" all run in a Northwardly direction, and issue no return tickets. This last circumstance arises from an indisposition on the part of the Company to enter into a fruitless competition with the powerful Southern line, supported by the Government and the Union Safety Committee.

The Courier and Enquirer has a Paris correspondent, ("Impartial") who perverts says:—"We learn to-day from Vienna that on the morning of the 21st March, Cesar de Bezdar, a Hungarian Democrat, was executed by hanging, in conformity with the sentence of a Court Martial that condemned him for high treason. He and John May, who escaped a similar fate by suicide in prison, had been convicted of conspiring to rescue Hungary from the Austrian yoke."

—This is too bad! Where could "Impartial" have lived these four years, not to have learned from *The Courier and Enquirer* that the Hungarian rebels were not Democrats but Aristocrats, while the Austrian Emperor (aided by his democratic friend Nicholas) labored and fought to give Hungary a free Representative Constitution, and so destroy the oppressive privileges of the aristocratic Magyars. Surely, "Impartial" should go to school awhile with *The Courier* for his horn-bow. Robert Walsh's letter to the Editor, and Bowen's *North American Review* for his dictionary! He is making a sad mess of his correspondence, owing to his ignorance of those luminous authorities!

A Rhode Island Democratic organ, magnifying the late triumph of its party, asserts that said party won it, "by gathering up all its strength and concentrating all its resources." With due deference, we submit that this is overdrawn. Senator James, we admit, was "cleaned out" soon after he went into the business, but Gov. Allen, we are confident, has still a balance with his banker, notwithstanding the enormous drains of the last two contests. When a matter is bad enough at best, what use in exaggerating it?

CORRECTION.—We said yesterday that Dr. Pond, of Bangor, is giving lectures in that city, belaboring *Phrenology*, and denying its claims to be considered a science. The compositor of the paragraph made us say *Theology*. The compositor of the paragraph made us say *Theology*, which is quite another thing. The Rev. Doctor is no "comeouter," and so far as we know and believe, his faith in the Christian doctrine he has long preached, is as firm as the everlasting hills.

BRITAIN'S HAPPY FAMILY.—The Queen, Alexandra Victoria, was born May 24, 1819. Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha, was born Aug. 26, 1819. The twins were married at the age of 21, on the 10th of Feb., 1840. The issue has been:

Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840. Albert Edward, born Nov. 9, 1841. Alice Mary, born May 25, 1843. Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850. A son not yet named, born April 7, 1853.

Eight children—four sons and four daughters—in thirteen years, and all alive and well.

Prof. Agassiz is lecturing in New-Orleans.

TABLE MOVING IN GERANY.—Dr. CHARLES ANDER, of Bremen, a scientific man of the highest character, writes to the *Anglo-Bavarian Zeitung* that the moving of tables, on the plan of our wonder mongers, is exciting the greatest attention in the Hanoische cities, being practiced by persons of every class. Dr. Andree gives an account of an experiment at which, though incredulous, he was present. Eight persons, three men and five women, sat around a mahogany centre-table, weighing some sixty pounds. Their seats were so far apart that there was no contact of their garments to interfere with the process. Their hands were laid gently on the table, their fingers touching so as to form a chain or circle. After twenty minutes, one of the ladies could not bear it, and left the table; the others formed the chain again, and after some thirty minutes more the table began to move, first on its axis, and then across the room in a northerly direction, the persons who composed the circle following it: their chairs were removed by some spectators, the instant the movement began. A slight attractive force was felt drawing their hands to the table. After the movement had continued four minutes, it was suggested that the persons should touch each other with their arms, though keeping their hands in the same position. This they did, and the movement stopped. On standing as before, it presently began again. Dr. Andree regards the existence of a current of some sort causing the movement, as demonstrated, and calls upon scientific men to institute experiments for the determination of its nature.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Bowery.

Removals and Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

Twenty-five of the Clerks of the Sixth Auditor's Office have been removed. There has also been a number of removals in the Revenue Marine Service, among them Capt. Wm. B. Whithead and Lieut. Cook of the Cutter Harriet, Owego, and Capt. Polk, Maryland.

Appointments and Removals in the Sixth Auditor's Office.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20, 1853.

There were several changes in the Sixth Auditor's office to-day. J. F. Boone was promoted to the head of the book keepers' department. H. St. George, John P. Wheeler, J. L. Davis, James C. Giddings, John P. Wheeler, M. Johnson and Samuel Hanson, were promoted to the collecting division. C. T. Pope, John F. Sharrott, W. C. Lipscomb and Wm. S. Darrell, were raised. The new appointments are: Alfred Russell, (restored) Henry Rogers, (restored), J. F. Fitzhugh and E. C. Caldwell, sons of superannuated removed clerks. The removed are Samuel Fitzhugh, J. F. Caldwell, Samuel Kipper, J. K. Wilson, E. W. Fortney, A. C. Finney, W. N. Street, H. O. Lumsden, G. W. Mitchell, J. P. Shields, H. K. McKee, John Douglas, W. H. Cook, edge, J. C. Broome, John McKim, J. W. Morehead, Thomas Gray, N. F. Ramsey, J. C. Kennedy and J. L. Midleton.

All the Government offices will close to-morrow, on account of the death of the Vice-President.

The following Postmaster were appointed yesterday: Ben Sisson, Evansville; James Elder, Richmond; Wm. Ratter, New Albany; in the State of Indiana. Montgomery Bryant, Lexington, Missouri; Talmadge Stevens, Racine; George R. Paul, Kenosha; John R. Jones, Madison, in the State of Wisconsin.

The Governorship of New-Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

The *Intelligencer*, of this morning, says that Solon Boardman has declined the appointment as Governor of New Mexico; while *The Republic* says he will start for Santa Fe shortly.

The President has recognized James Gardette as Consul for the Republic of Ecuador, at the port of New Orleans.

The Vice-President's Death in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

In the Criminal Court, this morning, the death of Vice-President King was announced by a member of the Bar, Judge Crawford briefly referred to his services and high character, saying he was a valued personal friend, &c., and as a mark of respect he adjourned the Court till to-morrow morning.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

Contrary to general expectation the Departments were not closed to-day, but the President has directed them to be closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to the memory of Vice-President King.

Twenty-six clerks were removed from the Sixth Auditor's office to-day, and their places immediately filled by the restoration of former incumbents. More dislocation is expected soon.

The funeral of Rev. Mr. Laurie, the oldest Clergyman in this city, having been held at the First Presbyterian Church nearly half a century, took place from First Church this afternoon. The services were imposing and the procession extended nearly from the White House to the Capitol.

Albany Items.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

The dead body of a boy, 13 or 14 years of age, was found on board of a barge, lying in the river, this morning. He is supposed to have died from exposure.

A pocketbook named Peter McCullum, alias John Frazer, was arrested last night at a concert in the act of picking a lady's pocket. Some stolen property was found in his possession, which has been identified.

Two burglaries were committed in Greenbush last night. At the house of Mr. William Herriek the thieves succeeded in obtaining \$200; at another a gold watch.

The Opening of the Canals.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

The Canal is not full enough yet to allow of the free passage of loaded boats—several have nevertheless cleared.

Funerel of Vice-President King.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

The funeral of Vice-President King took place this morning at 11 o'clock, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Platt, of Solina, officiated and delivered an eloquent and beautiful sermon. The remains were deposited among his kindred and near his late residence. Col. King's last moments were calm and peaceful.

Southern Mail Failure—Appointment.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

We have no mail from the South of Wilmington, N. C. Col. H. E. Bateman has been appointed Controller of the Treasury by Governor Lowe, Vice ex-Governor Thomas resigned.

Death of Father Baden, &c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

Father Baden, the first Roman Catholic priest ordained in the United States, died last night at